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pharmacology, and a third was put in charge of anatomy. The Soviet professors conducted their classes in the Ukrainian language.

9. The Soviet professor who was in charge of the Anatomy Department apparently had an extremely limited background in Latin as he was frequently wrong in his use of Latin terms for various parts of the body. As a matter of fact, he was so bad that the class frequently burst out in laughter after he would make a particularly stupid remark. He would become infuriated [redacted]
10. [redacted] one was an outstanding biologist. He was Prof Rudolph Weigl, of Polish ethnic origin, who would probably be in his 70's as of 1954. Weigl was not only an excellent teacher, but he developed a serum for typhus which was of exceptional quality and was manufactured in the medical school laboratory.
11. The only other two professors [redacted] who were very good in their field were Prof [fnu] Batrak who taught physiology and Prof [fnu] Walter who taught pharmacology and was of Jewish origin. They were in the university until 1944
12. Many of the other professors on the staff at the [redacted] Jan Kusimiers University subsequently were reported to have emigrated to Breslau. One was Prof [fnu] Groer who taught Pediatrics and another was Prof [fnu] Brutsa who taught Biology.
13. During the Soviet occupation the Soviets did not upset the curriculum too much, primarily because they did not have time. They did bring in many students from Bessarabia for enrollment in the medical school. These students were mostly of Ukrainian origin and had lived in the area of Kishinev. [redacted] these students, some of whom had formerly studied at the University of Bucharest, had been "liberated" later [redacted] and therefore should be given special consideration because they had not had the privileges [redacted] gained with earlier "liberation."
14. [redacted]
15. While the Soviets were in control of the medical school tuition was not charged, although it was necessary for students to purchase their own supplies. However, there was a good free library and students received a financial grant called "stipendium." The curriculum under the Soviet control was aimed at producing physicians rather than feldshers.
16. Classes were held from 8:00 a m to 3:00 p m five days per week. Examinations were given twice a year; June and December. Summer vacations were from July to October. However, during the vacations the medical students worked in hospitals and dispensaries around the city.
17. During the Soviet occupation most graduates of the Jan Kusimiers School of Medicine were placed in the USSR. Both men and women graduates were taken and we heard that most of them had been assigned deep in the interior of the USSR. Only a comparative handful of graduates were permitted to stay in the Lemberg [Lwow] area.
18. The Soviets also took many experienced doctors from the Lemberg area and sent them to the USSR. [redacted] one specialist in OB who wrote that he was not permitted to practice medicine and was digging potatoes.

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19. The equipment at the Jan Kuzimierz School of Medicine was pretty good and was modern as of 1938-44. It was primarily of German and Swedish origin. The textbooks were mostly in the Polish language, but much of the material had been translated from German.
20. The school had excellent x-ray equipment and [] extremely good microscopes, mostly Zeiss, all of which were new as of 1938-39. [] pathology classes [] Austrian microscopes of the finest type. [] group consisted of 40 students and each student had his own microscope.
21. When the Soviets were forced back by the advance of the German armies they apparently did not have time to loot the university as no equipment was removed. However, the Soviets did take many students along with them.
22. The medical school did not sustain any war damage [] 1944 [] some damage may have been inflicted subsequently.
23. The training at the Jan Kuzimierz Medical School was primarily aimed at developing general practitioners rather than teachers.
24. After graduation it was necessary for the graduates to spend two years as interns in hospitals having not less than 200 beds in order to gain experience.
25. Physicians had no right to perform surgery which required intensive further study. Physicians were confined to diagnostic, postoperative care or OB. However, because of the shortage of dentists, physicians received a very brief training in dentistry and performed extractions and other comparatively simple dentistry.
26. []
27. Drogobych had a population of about 35 thousand as of 1944. []
28. The hospital in Drogobych was a general hospital of about 200 beds, although it also had an infectious disease section which was separate. There was also a small social medicine clinic in the city.
29. The hospital was staffed by a chief, three surgeons, one general medical physician, one OB man, and one roentgenologist. The hospital was very well equipped with modern equipment as of 1944.
30. Under the Polish regime Polish Social Security paid for the care of patients and it was the same under the Soviet control, except that patients were charged five rubles for an ambulance and general examination.

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